

NOTICIAS DE ANZA

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Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail

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Interpreting a Story of Diversity to a New Audience

The Trail's Interpretive Plan suggests ways to reach out to children and diverse communities



Partnering with groups like Project Yes, an Alameda County non-profit which provides summer jobs to youth, is one way to bring urban kids in touch with the Anza Trail and their National Parks.

By David Smith - Interpretive Specialist

As a National Park Service site, we are directed to develop a Long Range Interpretive Plan (LRIP) to help direct our efforts. This plan is developed with the input of the people who care most about it – the stakeholders who know its history, hike it, and live and work along it. From their energy and ideas comes the plan that will guide trail interpretation over the next decade.

Over the last year, many Anza Trail supporters gave their vision

for the future of the trail. In group meetings, over dinner, through letters and emails, they shared their ideas on what the Anza Trail means to them. With over three hundred responses, a general consensus emerged.

“This trail could be a means to heal the wounds left by history...these wounds are to the people and also to the land itself” - from a Chumash woman in Santa Ynez

“This is a story about families moving to settle as opposed to conquering” - from a stakeholder in Tucson

We received nearly two thousand separate comments on issues relating to the trail. Responses came from representatives from every one of the counties along the trail as well as Mexico.

Many respondents spoke from their hearts on issues that were important to them and the future of the Anza Trail.

In interpretation, themes are the underlying bedrock upon which all else is constructed. They are the common threads running the entire length of the trail, tying supporters in Nogales to those in San Francisco and helping to make those heartfelt connections that we find in our National Parks.

“In this highly developed area where I live – downtown Los Angeles – the Anza Trail is a way that we can reconnect with the Mexican beginnings of California” - from a respondent in Calabasas

To identify these themes, we asked two important questions during these stakeholder sessions - “How is this trail meaningful to you?” and “What about this trail excites you?” After analyzing all of the comments, six general ideas have crystallized. Whether in Arizpe, Sonora, or in Martinez, California, or anywhere in between, people responded with variations of these six ideas again and again when asked to explain why the trail was meaningful to them. We have compiled these themes for review and comment on page 2.

During the interviews, we also asked you “What would a fully realized Anza Trail look like?” From responses to this question, we were able to put
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Anza Trail Interpretive Themes

1. The Anza expedition settlers came from dynamic and varied cultural backgrounds. These people and their stories live on today through their descendants and the historic legacy they left behind.
2. Anza's planning, perseverance, and charisma provided the dynamic leadership that was necessary for the success of the expedition and for opening a land route across Arizona and the California desert.
3. Families played an important role to the overall mission and were in marked contrast to prior Spanish Alta California settlements. Unlike previous military endeavors, women and children were necessary participants to the overall success of the expedition.
4. The Anza Trail represents another layer in a universal story of migrants crossing great distances and enduring tremendous hardships in the hope for a better way of life.
5. The contact between the indigenous tribes of Arizona and California and the Anza expedition forever changed both cultures. These complicated and dynamic relationships continues to evolve and affect the lives of descendants of the expedition and the tribes.
6. Along with the arrival of the Anza expedition came the introduction of new land uses, plants and animals to the California landscape, setting in motion long-term ecological changes that have forever altered the region's landscape and biological systems.

Visitor Experience Goals

- ♦The Anza Trail will provide varied recreational experiences in both rural and city settings.
- ♦Trail users will hike and ride in historical and natural settings as well as urban and developed ones.
- ♦The trail will provide appropriate venues for equestrians, hikers, and mountain bikers.
- ♦The trail will provide a continuous link between its origins in northern Mexico and its terminus in the Bay Area.
- ♦The trail will have interpretive opportunities to learn more about each of the trail themes.
- ♦The Anza Trail will have an educational component, with programs available for children in and out of the classroom, as well as for adults.
- ♦The trail will have staff to provide information about Anza and the trail and to help coordinate Anza Trail events.
- ♦Trail visitors will be able to find the trail and know the difference between the historic and recreational segments.
- ♦Visitors will experience a sense of trail continuity from site to site.
- ♦Visitors will be able to locate significant trail sites that tell the Anza story.
- ♦Teachers will have curriculum-based materials to introduce students to the trail's significance.
- ♦The auto tour route will be well marked and easy to follow.

Now It's Your Turn...

Spend some time reviewing the trail themes and the visitor experience goals. Your comments on these two parts of the LRIP are critical at this time. Do these speak for you? If not, what would? Keep these in mind as you read through the rest of the article on the interpretive plan. Although this is just a summary of the issues that have come up in the process, if you feel we have missed something important, we need to know now. Please review these suggestions and comment back to the trail staff by November 30. We can be reached by phone at (510) 817 – 1323 or – 1438, by email at david_smith@nps.gov or meredith_kaplan@nps.gov, or by traditional mail at NPS-JUBA, 1111 Jackson #700, Oakland, CA 94607. Additionally, comments have been compiled and sorted and can be viewed on the NPS Anza Trail website at www.nps.gov/juba by following the link to Interpretive Plan Comments.

(LRIP, from front page)

together some of the experiences you hoped to have on the trail. These are also listed on page 2 for your review.

In addition, we asked you to visualize what you would like the Anza Trail to become and ways in which we could help make this a reality. The following highlight of some of the more common requests for the interpretive plan. The final draft will include many of these ideas.

Media

Printed Materials

- ♦Site specific brochures
- ♦More in-depth trail maps
- ♦Brochures on the American Indian tribes along the trail
- ♦A comprehensive guide book to the trail
- ♦An Anza Trail passport book
- ♦Information books for staff at visitor centers
- ♦Quarterly publication of *Noticias*

Videos

- ♦Become a feature of a television travel show
- ♦Create an Anza video for visitor centers/classrooms
- ♦Create slide programs for volunteers for outreach

The Internet

- ♦Publicize Web de Anza more
- ♦Link Anza Web sites to our partners
- ♦Publish county guides on the trail on the internet
- ♦Have an Anza Web site clearing house for all Anza information
- ♦Publish more curriculum based programs on the web

Audio Devices

- ♦Develop a taped auto tour that could be sold to drivers
- ♦Use a travel information radio (1610 AM) on the highway to tell the Anza story.
- ♦Develop a music CD with period music

Signage

- ♦Create visible highway signs
- ♦Delineate the trail in cities with flags and banners
- ♦Fabricate additional signs to replace damaged ones
- ♦Have exhibits or trail signs at each historic campsite
- ♦Design trail exhibits in urban areas of what the area looked like in Anza's time
- ♦Trail exhibits of historical images and maps
- ♦Make interpretive signs, not informational signs
- ♦Install signage at trailheads
- ♦Have safety and orientation information on signs
- ♦Do not overuse signs in natural areas

Maps

- ♦Clear up confusion between historical and auto routes
- ♦Create a usable map database
- ♦Work with a map company (Trails Illustrated) to produce trail maps

Educational Materials

- ♦Create quality, curriculum based educational resources
- ♦Create videos, role playing games, and music programs
- ♦Get students on the trail
- ♦Develop more partnerships with friends groups to facilitate help in classrooms

Public Relations

- ♦Do more to get trail information in the press
- ♦Work with AAA and Sunset magazine
- ♦Use NPS press releases to publicize trail events
- ♦Work with Arizona Department of Transportation and Cal Trans to get into their publications

Infrastructure

Visitor Centers

- ♦Create a chain of visitor centers along the trail
- ♦Partner with historic societies to create contact stations
- ♦Work with existing visitor centers
- ♦Network with chambers of commerce along the trail
- ♦Strengthen a centralized headquarters to give accurate trail information

Kiosks

- ♦Use kiosks in areas far from visitor centers
- ♦Have kiosks along the auto route
- ♦Use rest stops along highway for kiosks
- ♦Build kiosks in malls and other areas with large numbers of people

Trail

- ♦Offer more ways to experience the natural environment through camping
- ♦Create a continuous trail
- ♦Create small walks that can be used by less mobile visitors
- ♦Develop more parkettes in urban settings
- ♦Increase accessibility for persons with disabilities

Personnel on the Trail

NPS

The need for increased personnel to achieve the various trail related projects came up frequently with stakeholders. They stated an increased benefit in having paid staff available to work on trail related functions. There was a certain expectation that a paid employee will be able to produce a sustained quantity of work, whereas a volunteer must contend with a variety of external issues and may not be as reliable in the long run. Suggestions included obtaining funds to cover the salaries of seasonal rangers to work either part or full time at NPS sites along the trail; hiring a fulltime employee to create and provide educational programs at schools along the trail; hiring a full time ranger to hike portions of the trail, providing interpretation; hiring full time interpreters to give living history programs along the trail.

Many respondents urged that more NPS staff be made available to give in-class interpretive programs. New archeological data that are pertinent to the trail or the expedition should be dispersed by the NPS on web sites or in print. The NPS can also serve as a scholarly research center, acting as the warehouse for information as well as providing funds and staff to promote scholarly research on the Anza expedition or a group of paid scholars could be gathered to pursue additional research on the Anza Trail.

Volunteers

Although many respondents stated a desire to volunteer, there was a degree of frustration about not having the opportunity

(Continued on next page, LRIP)

(LRIP, continued from page 3)

to do it. They felt that there should be opportunities for volunteer interpreters to lead visitors on hikes or guided tours, on buses or in cars.

One possibility is for volunteer docents to help staff posts at chambers of commerce and at tourist information offices. They can also be used to give interpretive talks in schools. Those that speak Spanish can do more outreach to the Hispanic community. Some suggested creating a formal cadre of volunteers. These volunteers could assist many of the functions that are necessary with a national trail. Some suggested hiring a volunteer coordinator.

Another volunteer opportunity would be to use the Anza Trail as a teaching medium for senior citizens through the Elderhostel program or by designing Earth Watch programs on historical and archeological sites associated with the Anza Trail.

Living History

Living history programs are some of the most effective means of telling the Anza story. Some respondents wanted the NPS to find funds to support various living history programs on the trail. Others

Plan Moves Ahead to Pave Bautista Canyon

The plans to pave the segment of the Anza Trail between the towns of Anza and Hemet continue to move ahead on schedule.

The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) is now preparing a draft combined environmental impact report (state requirements) and environmental impact statement (federal requirements). It should be available for public review in spring of 2003. *Noticias* will continue to carry updates on the status of the project.

In July, Meredith Kaplan met with FHWA and County of Riverside representatives to consider visual impacts and determine where visual simulations should be prepared. Kaplan was again struck by the significant impacts to the visual quality of the canyon proposed by this road project.

In August, FHWA completed draft align-

ment alternatives for a 40 kmh (25 mph) 55 kmh (35 mph), and combination 55-40-55 kmh roadway. Environmental

thought this is a great opportunity to use more volunteers.

Partnerships

Most respondents ideally wanted more staff working on the trail, but many also suggested that there are merits to joining with a variety of partners: it provides a broader base of support, is grass roots in nature, and has a more realistic potential for growth. Some of the various partners suggested were: federal – the Bureau of Land Management, the US Forest Service, other NPS sites; tribal – both federally recognized and non recognized tribes along the trail; state – Arizona and California parks departments, state museums; county governments; cities – chambers of commerce, parks departments; private – Los Californianos, the missions and churches, local historical societies, the American Auto Association, and other national and regional trails. There is a stated need to link partners better so that they can begin using each other as resources.

Funding

Many friends groups and volunteers continue to look to the NPS as a source for funding on trail-related expenses.

They suggest that the trail administrators continue to look for additional sources for funds to help them with the various infrastructure items such as trail maintenance, publications and signage. Others suggested an increased role for the NPS in helping to fund cultural events along the trail, including speakers, living history actors, plays, period music presentations, and scholarly discussions on Anza.

Next Step

The draft plan is now in the process of being prepared. Through November 30, we will review and incorporate your comments into the draft plan. During December, a draft plan will be issued and distributed to interested parties along the trail. It will also be available for review at the Anza Trail website.

During January, staff will meet with a number of stakeholders in the Bay Area, San Luis Obispo, Los Angeles, the Yuma area, Tucson, and Nogales to further review the draft plan. These comments will be incorporated into the final plan, which will be completed by March, 2003. The plan will then become the guiding document for interpretation along the Anza Trail.



Mike Vanderhof with the FHWA hikes off the existing Bautista Canyon road to stand on the center line of the proposed paved road.

ment alternatives for a 40 kmh (25 mph) 55 kmh (35 mph), and combination 55-40-55 kmh roadway. Environmental

studies, including ethnographic and cultural, are near completion, and the visual resource study is underway.

New Anza Mural Graces Downtown LA and the Trail

By Lisa Duardo, North East Trees

North East Trees is now in the final stages of completing the Anza Mural – its third National Park Service, Challenge Cost Share project. Stretching for 200 feet along the Los Angeles River and over 80 feet high, the mural incorporates art from both the indigenous and Spanish periods and is by far the largest Anza art project to date.

The mural is located on the east side of the LA River – the route of the Anza expedition – at the junction of Interstate 5 and the Pasadena Freeway, and is visible to drivers on I-5. The mural is adjacent to a proposed bike trail that will run on the east bank of the river and is directly opposite one of the urban river parkettes designed by North East Trees.



Superintendent Meredith Kaplan checks out some trail waysides from a North East Trees parkette on the Anza Trail directly across from the new mural.



Kaplan and the author standing on the mural as Metrolink trains run past near the proposed bike route.

North East Trees contracted with the well-known local mural artist, Frank Romero, to complete the project. Frank has been painting murals around and about Los Angeles for over thirty years. His art studio is just a couple of blocks north of the mural site and adjacent to the river. Large icons of historical Spanish and Gabrieleno/Tongva culture and some contemporary images were designed to be read from afar, to acknowledge a little history of the area, and to promote the Los Angeles River Greenway and the Historic Trail. In order

to complete the project and provide outreach, North East Trees brought together local youths with the artist to help on the project, providing children the opportunity to both learn from and work with Frank.

In addition to the mural, two full color waysides with text, maps and an original topographic painting will be installed in river area parks. Artist Nancy Romero completed her third painting for North

East Trees, depicting 1776 along the Los Angeles River with the Spanish expedition and the Gabrieleno/Tongva people. Her narrative vignettes depicting the Juan Bautista de Anza expedition coming upon the confluence of the Los Angeles River and the Arroyo Seco, the tribal lands of the Gabrieleno/Tongva, and some of the wildlife of the area, convey the 'Confluence of Waters and Cultures'.

2002 Challenge Cost Share Winners Announced

The National Park Service is proud to announce the winners of this year's Challenge Cost Share Program (CCSP).

Dr. Greg Smestad will develop a trail guide booklet for California with student and teacher resources, a trail map, and an audio CD that contains wildlife sounds, interviews, and music relevant to the trail. It will serve as a connection between learning and recreation, in school and during travel in California.

Pima County will mark the local auto tour route throughout the county and in coordination with Tucson and the Town of Marana. The County will also develop

and install three interpretive exhibits to provide travelers with educational information regarding the historic context of the Anza Trail.

Each spring, applications are available for those interested in producing interpretive projects that help tell the Anza story. CCSP recipients are required to match federal funds with money or in kind labor towards the ultimate project. Some past projects have included working with Web de Anza, Pinal County, the Yuma Historical Society, Santa Clara University, North East Trees along the LA River, and the City of Tucson for interpretive exhibits.

Nogales Begins Effort to Recognize Anza Trail

For a relatively small town on the border, Nogales is making great strides toward becoming the southern gateway for the Anza Trail in the United States.

Citizens in Nogales are finding new ways to celebrate their history and culture and the Anza Trail is a major influence. While Tubac hosted the annual Anza Days celebration 15 miles north of the border, Nogales used the occasion to sponsor its own celebration and kick off the movement to make the trail a reality in its own community.

With the recent initiative by local landowner Cabot Sedgewick to find a way to permanently preserve the Anza campsite at Las Lagunas on Nogales' northern border, a momentum has started to develop that is pushing forward both a cultural and a recreation aspect to the Anza Trail in the community. This materialized in October when fourth graders began to think about the legacy of the Anza Expedition of 1775 in their community.



Nogales mayor Marco Lopez, Juan Bautista de Anza (Don Garate), Supervisor Manuel Ruiz, artist Carleen Gonzales, ATCA county chair Richard Williams, and ATCA President G. Donald Kucera symbolically cut the ribbon to begin trail work in Nogales.



Trail activist Lillian Hoff, Supervisor Manuel Ruiz, and park ranger David Smith congratulate Carleen Gonzales on her winning Anza Days Poster.

Spearheaded by local community leader Lillian Hoff, students spent the first week of October competing in a poster contest by drawing images of the Anza expedition. The local women's club and the city donated money to help supply awards for the winners as well as offset the printing costs for the winning poster.

On hand for the celebration were the Nogales area supervisor, Manuel Ruiz, and the mayor, Marco Lopez, Jr. An overflow crowd was on hand at the 1904 Santa Cruz County Courthouse which played host to the event.

Over 150 students from the Nogales area competed in the Anza Days poster contest. The art work will be used in future Anza activities.

The 31st Grand Quivira Conference Comes to Tubac

The temporary closing of Tubac Presidio State Historic Park this summer left many area residents concerned that the annual Grand Quivira conference would end up homeless this year. But with the reopening of the park early this fall, Spanish colonial scholars from around the country descended on the historic town for the event.

The purpose of this conference is to exchange information about current research on the Spanish Borderlands

and the interpretation and management of Spanish colonial sites. The Grand Quivira conference meets each year at various venues. This year, it coincided with Anza Days in Tubac.

With Tubac's location along the trail, a number of speakers focused on Anza related items. These included a new interpretation of Rivera's role on California, the role of women on the trail, and new evidence on the food eaten at the San Francisco Presidio.



San Luis Obispo Amigo de Anza volunteer Eric Greening spoke on historic music during the Grand Quivira conference.

Santa Cruz County Uses Orienteering to Discover the Anza Story

Orienteering is the art of using clues to navigate your way from one point to another. In a way, the Anza Expedition used orienteering skills to navigate their way from Mexico to San Francisco.

Children and adults from around Santa Cruz County came together to give a try at navigating their way along the border as the Anza Trail Coalition of Arizona helped host the first modern day orienteering event along the Anza Trail.

Trail foreman Mike Burns and a cadre of volunteers organized and designed the course that would take participants through Nogales as they discovered more about their communities, the Anza Trail, and the history of the frontier between Mexico and the United States.

Participants were required to use the clues to discover as many of the various locations around town as possible. When they arrived at one of the sites, they received a sticker for their registration sheet. They also had the chance to read about why that site was significant to the history of the area.

Approximately 30 people gathered early on a Saturday morning at the historic 1904 Court House to initiate the first annual orienteering competition along the Anza Trail. Winners were awarded Anza Trail shirts provided by the Coalition.



For those new to orienteering, trail foreman Mike Burns hosted a trail clinic that helped to explain the art of orienteering (left). Unlike the Anza expedition, success with modern day orienteering comes with knowing how to decipher cryptic clues.

Participants in the event ranged in age from newborns to people in their 70's. Many parents teamed up with children to successfully navigate the streets of Nogales (below).



Anza Rides Again, 227 Years Later

October is a busy time at Tubac and this year was no exception. During Anza Days, living history actors come together to relive the 18th century and bring the Anza story to life. Even visitors to the site don period costumes to give an authentic feel to the event.

Beginning with a traditional mass in Latin at the Tumacacori Mission on Sunday morning, riders are sent off with a final blessing to ride the route connecting the mission with presidio. Riding in period dress, they arrive at the presidio to be welcomed with great fanfare.

On The Trail - By Foot or by Paw, from Tumacacori to Tubac

This month, David Smith interviewed trail foreman Mike Burns as he describes one of his favorite sections of the Anza Trail. The trail has taken on a special significance for Mike. It was here, on his daily trail runs, Mike met, and earlier this summer married, a fellow trail runner. Congratulations Mike!

The stretch of trail linking Tubac Presidio and Tumacacori Mission has probably some of the most visited sections of the Anza Trail over its entire 1200-mile length – and with very good reason.

With running water, a river way lined with cottonwoods, black walnuts, and willows, and a path running through mesquite shrouded bosques, the Tubac-Tumacacori section of the trail is one of the most pleasing to the senses for hikers and equestrians.



Congress declared the trail in 1990 and work began on this section of trail shortly after. Volunteers from the Santa Cruz County chapter of the Anza Trail Coalition of Arizona have put in thousands of hours of work creating and maintaining the trail.

Although the Anza expedition had little problem traveling this section of the trail in 1775, two centuries later it was in many places a dense thicket of mesquite, impassable to hikers. Over the last decade, volunteers funded and constructed bridges, removed downed trees, and located a trail through dense thickets of mesquite.

One of the best ways to explore the trail is to shuttle one vehicle to the other end of the trail. Beginning in the north at

Tubac, the trail entrance is located at the southern end of the Presidio. Since a good portion of the trail is used for grazing, hikers need to close gates behind them as they follow the marked trail. Although the trail is well used and visible on the ground, hikers can follow the posted trail logos approximately every 100 to 200 feet along the length of the 4.5-mile trail.

The Trail Coalition has installed interpretive panels and waysides at a number of sites along the trail. At these kiosks, hikers can identify some of the wildlife as well as learn more about the history of the area. The trail ends at the acequia at the Tumacacori Mission.

There is water available at both ends of the trail. During business hours, the

restrooms at both parks are also available.

The Trail Coalition recently designed and installed new gates that equestrians can use while they remain seated on their horses.

Due to the concentration of water and vegetation, this trail provides excellent birding and wildlife observation opportunities.

With proper planning by the hiker, this is a truly year-round trail segment. The winter is the dry season in Arizona, with daytime temperatures seldom dropping below freezing. Springtime sees desert wildflowers gracing the trail. Hikers during the summer months should hike early in the morning or late in the after-



Mike Burns and Stella (above) relive the Anza Trail everyday with runs along the trail. The Santa Cruz River (left) meanders the length of the trail and provides a tranquil setting to hikers and equestrians year around.

noon to avoid triple digit heat. They also should be on the lookout for flash flooding along the Santa Cruz River. Trail bridges are designed to break apart during periods of flooding so hikers should be prepared for wet river crossings in the event of a washout. Fall is an ideal time to hike, with cooler temperatures, lush vegetation, and abundant color in the cottonwoods.

As the Trail Coalition prepares to continue work on other sections of the trail throughout the county, it is always looking for new volunteers. Please contact county chairman Richard Williams at (520) 281-8426 to learn more about joining up.

Trail Facts

Length - 4.5 miles, one way.

Getting There - Exit I-19 at the Tubac or Tumacacori Exits and go to the trailheads at the parks.

To Bring - Two liters of water per person, snacks, hat, sunscreen.

Special Note - During summer monsoons, portions of the trail may flood. Check with rangers at Tubac or Tumacacori for present trail conditions.

From the Superintendent



By Meredith Kaplan

We have learned during the Long Range Interpretive Plan (LRIP) process that there is confusion not only about where but what the Anza Trail is. Perhaps we should not be surprised. Our Comprehensive Management and Use Plan commits us to commemorating the expedition in two distinct ways: an auto tour route that links trail sites together and a continuous off-road recreational trail on or parallel to the historic route. The auto tour route is typical for national historic trails; the recreational trail is not.

Having these two ways to commemorate the Anza expedition causes confusion for some. The recreational trail appears to create the impression that there is actually a historic trail that can be followed. In reality, there is a trail corridor. The Anza expedition left no visible traces, and though we have a very good idea of where Anza went, we do not know precisely where the expedition members trod.

Both routes—auto and recreational—have segments within the historic corridor and other segments removed from it. In some places, the recreational trail closely approximates where Anza went—along the Santa Cruz River in Arizona, through Anza-Borrego Desert State Park, beside the Los Angeles and Salinas Rivers, on the bluffs of the Santa Barbara Coast, and within the rugged hills of Henry W. Coe State Park, for example. But in highly urbanized places, the proposed recreational trail is often removed from the historic route—in most of Los Angeles, Santa Clara, San Mateo and Alameda Counties, for example. It's in these urbanized places that the auto route is within the historic corridor.

On the road, auto route users will see two different signs. When they are within the actual trail corridor, the marking is "Historic Route." When they are on a highway linking to the historic route, the marking is "Auto Tour Route."

Where the recreational trail deviates from the historic corridor, we have "Recreational Trail" signs with the trail logo. A companion sign states that the trail is not on the historic route of the Anza expeditions but provides a link in a continuous route from Nogales, Arizona to the San Francisco Bay area.

While committing this vision of having a

recreational and an auto tour route to paper was relatively easy, putting it into practice is a challenge. It requires hours of time identifying pathways, meeting with agencies and individuals, conducting environmental reviews and site visits, crafting agreements between jurisdictions to be sure that trails connect, and executing certification agreements. In spite of the fact that he was traveling on horseback through foreign nations, Anza was able to more quickly and efficiently plan, organize, and execute his expedition, than we can in working to commemorate it with a recreational trail!

I had thought before our outreach during the LRIP that we would begin to emphasize site certifications and interpretation and lessen our work on trail certifications. But I have been surprised at how much trail proponents are motivated by the idea of a continuous recreational trail linking Mexico with San Francisco. Putting the Anza Trail on the ground seems to be the activity that creates excitement about and "ownership" of the trail and encourages local people to interpret it. Trail on the ground provides a setting in which to tell the story.

We will continue to work diligently on the recreation trail. We hope through the LRIP process to develop approaches to trail marking and interpretation that clarify for the public just what and where the Anza Trail is.

Pursuing the Search for California's True First *Pobladores*

Californio descendant Phil Valdez shares some ideas about myths and reality concerning race, ethnicity, and the first Californians.

Even though numerous scholars and historians have alluded to the real *pobladores* (settlers) of Alta California, the myth still persists that the Spanish settled California. However, nothing could be farther from the truth.

Are the Spanish the forerunners and explorers of the southwest or the racial amalgamation of the new world? By the time the Portolá expedition of 1769 arrived, New Spain (Mexico) was 248-years old. It was much older than the United States of today, and it was a melting pot whose inhabitants felt that they were neither Spanish, Indian, nor black. Let's consider, the Portolá expedition of

1769. Of all the Spaniards who helped make the four-divisioned expedition, only eight remained in California, according to Arizona State University Historian Dr. Manuel Servin. But of these, only eight remained in California. Of these, Miguel Costanso, Gaspar de Portola, and Fray Juan Viscaino soon left for Mexico. One can really begin to see that these Mexican people who were from a variety of cultures have truly been understated.

Further, consider the Juan Bautista de Anza expedition of 1775-76, where Fathers Font and Garcés were of Spanish origin or *Peninsular*, and Father Eixarch was of French ancestry. The remaining 200 souls, whom Anza says were recruited in the poverty ridden *alcaldias* of Sinaloa and Culiacan, were of *criollo*, *mestizo*, *indio*, or *mulato* origin, and went on to found the Presidio

de San Francisco and Mission Dolores. In addition, the pueblo of San José de Guadalupe founded on November 27, 1777 by José Joaquín Moraga with *pobladores* from both the Presidio of San Francisco and Monterey, lists in its *padrón* of 1778, thirty-eight Spaniards, thirteen *mestizos*, six *mulatos*, and eleven Native Americans.

Furthermore, consider the founding of Los Angeles in 1781 by a group of eleven *pobladores* and their families, recruited by Captain Fernando Rivera y Moncada. They were forty-four *poblanos* (villagers) in all, and as the Rivera y Moncada diary reveals, some had very little or no trace of Spanish.

The diary states that these *poblanos* were recruited in the northwestern

(Continued on page 10, Valdez)

Along the Trail ...

❖The Archeological Conservancy completed the Cultural Resource Management Plan for the Barrio de Tubac Archaeological Preserve in August 2002. The Conservancy can now begin active management of the site. People interested in tours may make tour reservations through the Tubac Historical Society at 520-398-2020 . A brochure is expected to be complete by the end of the year.

❖**Roger Blakeley**, City of Yuma Parks and Recreation Department, reports that the City is working closely with the Bureau of Land Management in a planning process for the Anza Trail from the Ocean to Ocean bridge to Sears Point. They plan to complete about 80 miles of trail in five years.

❖The **City of Pismo Beach** and the **City of Sahuarita, AZ** have signed agreements to recognize the Anza Trail and to certify and mark trail segments as they become available for public use.

❖California State Parks Malibu Sector Superintendent, **Hayden Soh** has appointed **Robin Michell**, to coordinate with the National Park Service on matters pertaining to the Sepulveda Adobe. This site in Malibu Creek State Park, built by Anza expedition descendant Pedro Alcantara Sepúlveda, is near the expedition campsite called *Agua Escondida*. Robin, and her mother **Juliana Gensley** before her, have advocated for the preservation of the adobe for several years. California State Parks is stabilizing the adobe now and plans to develop it into a museum over the next several years.

❖**Phil Valdez** accompanied **David Smith** in the annual reenactment of Los Pobladores founding of the pueblo of Los Angeles. Over 300 people marched in the nine-mile trek

from the Mission San Gabriel to Olivera Street in downtown LA.

❖**George Cardinet, George and Vie Obern, and Jeannie Gillen** were on hand at the California Trails

Conference in Lake Tahoe last month to talk up the Anza Trail. While there, Jeannie presented with **David Smith** on the history of the trail and **George Cardinet** brought a traveling display on the trail. ❖

Native Tribes Share Insight on the Trail Story

During our work on the Long Range Interpretive Plan, we are contacting representatives of each of the tribal groups along the Anza route. In July, we met with members of the Ohlone, Esselen, and Xolon Salinan tribes in Oakland. In August, we met with the Tribal Elders of the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians.

As we learned during the management plan preparation in the early 1990s, the Indians want to be part of telling the story. They want their cultures recognized for what they were when Anza came through and for what they are today. They have persevered and are proud of it.

Some stories emerged as important. Indians were resource managers who affected the shape and productivity of the land as the land changed over time. The Indians built the missions, not the

padres. Some tribal members felt a physical connection with their ancestors through the building materials of the missions. However, we were encouraged to express the complexity of the story of the mixing of the Spanish New World and native Indian cultures, not to make it black and white.

They emphasized that we need to seek the advice of local representatives of each area because each has specific local knowledge and ties to their ancestors.

The attendees also provided us trustworthy resource references for our interpretive work.

We are grateful for the willingness of these Indian representatives to share with us. We look forward to continuing work with these individuals and groups and to expanding our outreach to other tribes.

Valdez... (Continued from page 9)

provinces of Mexico of a "strange mixture" and were as follows: Jose de Lara, Spaniard, wife Indian, 3 children; Jose Antonio Navarro, *mestizo*, wife *mulata*, 3 children; Basilo Rosas, Indian, wife *mulata*, 6 children; Antonio Mesa, Negro, wife *mulata*, 2 children; Antonio Vaillvicencia, Spaniard, wife Indian, 1 child; Jose Vanegas, Indian, wife Indian, 1 child; Alejandro Rosas, Indian, wife *coyote*; Pablo Rodriguez, Indian, wife Indian, 1 child; Manuel Camero, *mulato*, wife *mulata*; Luis Quintero, Negro, wife *mulata*, 5 children; Jose Moreno, *mulato*, wife *mulata*. Clearly, this *mélange* of humanity – the *gente de razon* – and not the Spanish were the real founders of the city of Los Angeles.

Dr. Charles Chapman in his book, **The History of California: The Spanish Period**, says, "These founders of California, the people of reason, were of varying shades of color, indeed the great majority were *mestizo* – part white and part Indian."

Lastly, in 1782, the garrison of the Presidio de San Francisco lists six of its members as *mulato*, ten as *mestizo*, and ten as Spanish – certainly *criollos* who were born in New Spain.

No doubt these are the *populators* that Dr. Servin refers to when he says, "these Mexican mixed-bloods were the true pioneer settlers who toiled the soil, erected the buildings, carried the mail, and guarded the missions and the presidios."

Therefore, given the overwhelming evidence, there is no doubt that the great majority of the *fundadores* of California were of *criollo*, *mestizo*, Indian, or African stock and not Spanish (peninsular), and to deny this fact is a deception of great proportion and unjust to the real history of California.

Reference-Manuel P. Servín, "California's Hispanic Heritage: A View Into the Spanish Myth," *The Journal of San Diego History*, Vol. XIX, No. 1 (Winter, 1973).

Secretary Norton Announces Formation of Advisory Council for Trail

By Meredith Kaplan

Secretary of the Interior Gail Norton named twenty-two residents of Arizona and California to the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail Advisory Commission. The appointments are made for a period of two years. The first meeting is planned for January 2003, although a specific date and place has been set.

These 22 individuals will be invaluable to me as superintendent of this historic trail. They are highly motivated, well-versed on the history of this 1200-mile trail, and will advise me on partnership, recreation, interpretation, and management opportunities.

Members of the Anza commission are:

Mr. Steve Anderson, Pima County Parks and Recreation Department, Tucson, AZ, named Chairman by the secretary
Mr. Daniel McCarthy, USDA Forest Service, San Bernardino National Forest
Mr. Lawrence Spanne, Historic Preservation Officer, Vandenberg Air Force Base
Ms. Cheryl Blanchard, Bureau of Land Management,

Phoenix Field Office

Ms. Cynthia Clarke Krug, Tubac Presidio State Historic Park, Governor of Arizona representative

Mr. Richard Rojas, Channel Coast District, California State Parks, Governor of California representative

Ms. Jeannie Gillen, Amigos de Anza, Riverside County, CA

Mr. Andrew Amann, Anza Trail Coalition of Arizona, Tucson, AZ

Ms. Donna Marie Haro, Xolon Salinan Tribe

Mr. Austin G. Nunez, Tohono O'odham Nation, San Xavier Dist.

Ms. Hilda Castillo, Headlands Institute

Mr. Carlos R. Herrera, Calexico, CA

Dr. Russell K. Skowronek, Ph.D., Santa Clara University

Dr. Michael F. Weber, Ph.D, University of Arizona

Dr. Reba Wells Grandrud, Ph.D, Phoenix

Dr. Jack Williams, Ph.D, Los Californianos

Mr. Michael W. Duty, California Historical Society

Mr. Andrew Mills, Hollister Ranch, CA

Mr. David M. Brown, Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy

Mr. Steven J. Fiala, East Bay Regional Park District, Oakland, CA

Mr. Roy F. Ross, Tubac, AZ

Dr. Lynne Anderson-Inman, Ph.D., Web de Anza



ANUNCIOS

Anza Borrego Desert State Park, California

November 14-17, Thursday to Sunday, Trail Cleanup and Campout,
Contact Tom or Linda Marshall for more information 760-731-0444 or at
Traleman1@aol.com

Tubac and Tumacacori 2002: Special Events related to The Anza Trail

December 7-8, Saturday and Sunday, Fiesta de Tumacacori
Tumacacori NHP contact number: 520-398-2341

Tucson, Arizona

October 30, Don Garate will present "Basques in New Spain" to the Arizona
Historical Society at 7 p.m. Call (520) 628-5774 for more information.

National Trails Symposium

November 10-13. Contact Pam Gluck at 520-632-1140 for more information.

Calabasas, California

February 22, 2003, Anza Commemoration Ceremony
April 27, 2003, Juan Bautista de Anza en Calabasas Pageant
(Contact Robin Mitchell at 310-327-5345)

Presidio, San Francisco, California

November 3, Sunday, Trail Hike on native San Francisco plants from the Anza
period. Contact Crissy Field Center at 415-561-7690

Imperial County, California

November 16, Indian Fair on Colorado Desert Tribes at Imperial Valley
Community College. Contact 760 352-8320 for more information.

Views from the Anza Trail - Gila River, Arizona



As the Anza Expedition trekked through the Arizona desert, they used rivers as their highways to guide them across the land. The Gila River not only provided water and food, it also revealed the flattest route across the land. Before the expedition, the Gila had been used for millennia by indigenous people and indeed, Anza and Font note in their diaries vivid descriptions of the people inhabiting the riverway. Today, the Gila River runs only during monsoon rains, although underground water keeps a dense bosque of plants verdant, painting a green band across the desert floor.

Noticias de Anza is a quarterly newsletter of the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail published by the National Park Service. Articles relevant to the trail's history, culture, and recreational use are welcome. David Smith is the writer for the newsletter. The editor is Meredith Kaplan, Superintendent of the trail.

The National Park Service cares for the special places saved by the American people so that all may experience our heritage.



Noticias de Anza

*The Newsletter of the Juan Bautista
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A Millennium Trail

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